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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, IROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-LUCIA DI LANMHEMOOR CHICKERING HALL-CONCERT. STEINWAY HALL-CONCERT STANDARD THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORE. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD BALL LYCEUM THEATRE-THE FOOL'S REVENUE. WALLACK'S-SPELL BOUND. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-LEAR. UNION SOUARE THEATRE-THE RANGER'S DAUGHTER. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-RED RIDING HOOD. NIBLO'S GARDEN-THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. GLOBE THEATRE-NANNETE LABARRE BOWERY THEATRE-AMBITION. PARK THEATRE-ENGAGED BROADWAY THEATRE-THE SORCERER. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORS SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-IDS MCD SCOW. TONY PASTOR'S-PINAPORE BUBLESQUE. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Comositres. MASONIC HALL-THE MIDGERS. GILMORE'S GARDEN-MASQUERADE CONCERT.

QUADRUPLE SHEET. WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1879.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-JANE SHORE

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain or wet snow, followed by colder and cloudy weather, with snow. To-morrow it will be somewhat colder and partly cloudy.

GARROTING seems to be reviving as one of the favorite winter evening sports on Third avenue.

THE BEST THING the President can do with the anti-Chinese bill is to send it back with his

veto as soon as possible.

SENATOR ZACH CHANDLER must have missed some old faces when he dropped into his old seat in the Senate Chamber yesterday.

THE LETTER CARRIERS, under the recent legislation in their favor, will walk off with the comfortable sum of nearly four hundred thou-

THE RAILROAD telegraph clause in the Army bill formed the chief subject of debate in the Senate yesterday. Definite action was not had, and it went over until next-week.

THE WESTCHESTER HOUNDS had a magnificent time yesterday behind the hares, but when the hounds were in turn chased by a herd of bullocks the sport was not so amusing.

AT THE END of fifty-two rounds, last Friday evening, the police brought the boxing contest between Coburn and Goodwin to an end by arresting the principals and a large number of the spectators.

THE POPULAR BRANCH of Congress almost broke up in a row yesterday, the bone of contention being the amendments in regard to the tobacco tax. The pipe of peace ought to have been passed around

IT DOES NOT MATTER much who holds the combination of the Centennial safe that was locked up in the Capitol at Washington yesteris probably the only safe that is safe in that city.

BY A DECISIVE VOTE the bill to repeal the Resumption act was laid on the table in the House yesterday. Some of the old soft money speeches were again made to do service by the Congressional cousins and uncles of the rag baby.

IF THE BILL limiting the expense of contesting seats in Congress to one thousand dollars become a law it will destroy a rather profitable industry at Washington. Under the present system a contestant, if he does not get the seat, is pretty certain to get the salary.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the birthday of Washington in this city and vicinity was unmarked by any official or public display, except the firing of salutes and the raising of the national colors. The banks and other large business establishments were closed, and down town wore a deserted appearance.

GENERAL PUTNAM's famous ride and lean, one hundred years ago, were recalled in a patriotic and enthusiastic manner yesterday at Greenwich, Conn. The attendance of people was very large, and if any one entertained a doubt that "Old Put" ever performed the marvellous feat attributed to him he was prudent enough to remain discreetly silent upon the subject.

THE WEATHER.—The storm centre which was off the coast of New Brunswick vesterday is moving slowly eastward, but the indications on the coast point to the progress of an unusually energetic storm. The northwesterly gales, with snow, continue and render navigation off the coast dangerous. The storm centre recently in the Northwest has moved over the lake region and southeastward toward the Middle States and Canada, attended by snow and rain-the latter form of precipitation being on the southerly margin of the depression. Pressure has fallen in all the districts, and is now highest off the South Atlantic coast. The tongue of relatively high barometer which lay between the two areas of disturbance has been dissipated, but the organization of each storm will be maintained and new relations will be assumed, when the leading storm has passed into the Atlantic completely. Temperatures have risen in all the districts, except in the Northwest, behind the advancing depression. The winds sweep around the margin of the latter, being northwesterly west of the Missinsippi and westerly to southwesterly eastward of that line. A low area is moving from the southwest, but is as yet undeveloped to storm energy. English weather, according to our special cable desputch, is still unsettled, and will continue so for the coming week. The barometer at Holyhead is at 29.33 inches, with a light northeast wind. At Seilly and Plymouth the wind is also northeast, with a pressure of 29.20 inches. A large depression is advancing toward Europe and will move on the coasts of that Continent from the northwest. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be warm and cloudy, with rain or wet snow, followed by colder and cloudy weather, with snow. To-morProfessional Manners of Lawvers.

The offences against decency and manners which have been perpetrated within the last week in the Surrogate's Court in this city may perhaps justify some remarks on the progress of civilization as indicated by the tone of proceedings in our tribunals of justice. We think it a good symptom that the tissue of insults which we make the text of our observations gave a perceptible shock to public sentiment, instead of being passed over as a matter of course like so many similar exhibitions of professional boorishness and brutality. The only efficient corrective is a strongly expressed public opinion brought to bear upon the offending lawyers and upon the judicial officers whose duty it is to hold them in restraint. The press of the city was pretty unanimous in rebuking the bulldozing demeanor of Mr. Scott Lord, who is a gentleman of sufficient social and professional standing to feel some sensitiveness to the moral judgment of the community pronounced against him with scornful vehemence. A brutal Tombs lawyer, who has no social estimation to forfeit, is impervious to such influence; but the universal condemnation of the press and the public cannot be lost upon a man of Mr. Scott Lord's natural pride of character. We must say, in justice to the profession, that the reason why the censure of the public has been so severe is that the general example of the profession in recent times condemns the insolent browbeating of witnesses which used to be tolerated as a customary license without any inquiry into its amenability to the rules of good morals or good manners. There is a gratifying advance when the community refuses to condone such revolting brutality as one of the conceded privileges of lawvers. Public opinion is reaching a point which disposes it to stamp such slanderous practices as infamous, and with the powerful support of this more civilized public opinion it is to be expected that judges will not much longer permit such scenes to disgrace the courts over which they preside. We hope that even Surrogate Calvin, who has so long tolerated the most atrocious calumny mill which ever disgusted this community, will at last see that outraged public decency requires him to put a curb on professional license.

In selecting a heading we have made a reasonable discrimination. The "professional manners of lawyers" is a phrase which does not necessarily cast any imputation on their personal manners. Many members of the profession who are gentlemen in ordinary social intercourse are among the most egregious offenders in the courts. Even the infamous Jeffreys was a pleasing and attractive man in general society. This would hardly be inferred from the dark portrait painted of him in the invective pages of Macaulay; but Lord Campbell, who is as unsparing as Macaulay in condemning the professional and judicial character of that odious monster, does better justice to the social side of his character. "But there can be no doubt," says Lord Campbell, "that he circulated much in good society. He was not only much at court, but he exchanged visits with the nobility and persons of distinction in different walks of life. In the social circle he disarmed the censure of the world, and by the fascination of his manners while he was present he threw an oblivion over his vices and his crimes." We prefer to illustrate the distinction between professional and personal manners by this example, because there is no other which ground, and the sweeping vote by which day. It contains only some photographs, and so signally demonstrates the powerlessness the proposition was put down exhibits how of private manners to shelter a professional

offender from infamy. Jeffreys had the greatest talents of any lawyer who ever lived for the professional ribaldry and calumnious blackguardism which form the disgusting stock in trade of some more recent practitioners. He carried his blackguard habits from the Bar to the Bench, and was even more conspicuous as a judicial bulldozer than he had been as an unscrupulous bully at the Old Bailey Bar, where he received his earliest training as a lawyer. The school in which he was formed is thus described by Macaulay:-"During many years his chief business was to examine and cross-examine the most bardened miscreants of a great capital. Daily conflicts with prostitutes and thieves called out and exercised his powers so effectually that he became the most consummate bully ever known in his profession. All tenderness for the feelings of others, all self-respect, all sense of the becoming, were obliterated from his mind. He acquired a boundless command of the rhetoric in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt. The epithets which composed his vocabulary could hardly have been rivalled the fish market and the bear garden. These qualifications he carried, while still a young man, from the Bar to the Bench." Any lawyer who, after two centuries of advancing civilization, prepares himself to sit for a similar portrait should be regarded as a disgrace to his profession. We are willing to believe that in the higher walks of the profession the number of such lawyers is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." The most outrageous of recent specimens are beheld either in country lawyers who serve on Congressional committees or in lawyers from the interior who for some inscrutable reason get retainers in important suits in our

large cities. It requires no talent, and certainly no courage, to conduct an abusive and slanderous cross-examination. When a lawyer bullies and libels a witness he is protected by his professional privilege. He can give way to the meanest impulses of a bad heart without any fear of personal consequences. A bully is generally a coward, and a lawyer who, shielded by his professional privilege, plies an unresisting witness with all sorts of insults and degrading insinuations, would shrink from such insolence in any place where he could be held personally answerable. This kind of torture is frequently practised upon a helpless woman or a diffident citizen who is disconcerted and loses row will be somewhat colder and partly cloudy. his wits under such treatment in the pres- may make the plotters infamous,

ence of an audience. Such attacks, when they are wanton and uncalled for, as they usually are, are every whit as cowardly and disgraceful as firing upon an unarmed person from behind the safe refuge of a bush or a stone wall. So much for the meanness of this species of dastardly insults.

As to the talent they require, it is of the

woman very often gets the better of these insolent cross-examiners in their own debasing trade. A sharp-tempered and glib-tongued virago who has never before been inside a court room sometimes puts to shame a wild beast of an attorney, whose faculties have been sharpened by a practice of twenty years. If she has been accustomed to exercise her talents upon her husband her training is pretty sure to make her a match for her legal buildozer, which sufficiently illustrates the contemptible nature of this species of talent. Even the infamous Jeffreys, with his front of brass, was sometimes disconcerted by the retorts of a sharp virago. There was a good deal of scandal respecting the second Mrs. Jeffreys, who had given birth to her first child too soon after her marriage. While this awkward incident was the talk of London Jeffreys was disagreeably reminded of it by a flippant temale whom he was cross-examining. "Madam," said he, "you are very quick in your answers." The reply came like a flash, "Quick as I am, Sir George, I was not so quick as your lady." The audience in such cases generally sympathizes with the persecuted witness, and when the bullying lawyer is fully paid back in his own coin there is no species of retributive justice which is so keenly enjoyed. The most amusing part of the infinite fund of anecdotes relating to the Bar consists in the clever retorts of ready-witted and unquailing witnesses. On one occasion a witness in a leathern doublet made out a complete case against a client of Jeffreys, who began his cross-examination by bawling forth, "You fellow in the leathern doublet, pray what have you for swearing?" The man looked steadily at his interrogator and answered, "Truly, sir, if you have no more for lying than I have for swearing you might wear a leathern doublet as well as I." Our only purpose in giving specimens of such anecdotes is to show how contemptible is a talent which is so easily overmatched by an untrained but self-possessed witness if he happens to have as much brass and readiness as his persecutor. It is quite time that the cross-examining insolence which displays the combined qualities of the clown, bully and coward should cease to disgrace our tribunals of justice and to refleet upon our civilization.

Impeachment and Amnesty in France. By a majority of over two hundred the French Chamber of Deputies has refused to accept the extreme proposition of the radicals that all offences committed in the they are more revolting, when found conname of the Commune in 1871 should be wiped out, and has refused by a majority only a little smaller to accept several other propositions on the same subject only a shade less absurd. In the demand for a complete amnesty the extreme Left pretends that all the murders and other horrors committed in those days were "political offences," and that the men who are now noder the ban of the law on account of them are only the members of a defeated party persecuted for their principles. Every atrocity committed in any riot might with equal justice be defended on the same very little the majority now in power is disposed to yield to ridiculous propositions merely because they are put forward in the name of republican principles. But the Assembly by its vote has given the government ample power to deal with all those cases of the offenders of this class in which the infliction of the full penalty of the law may appear oppressive, or in which there is any reason why distinctions should be made between criminals who while technically guilty of the same offences were morally not of the same degrees of turpitude. In the suppression of the Commune there was not a little of the element of vengeance. An army that was unable to face the foe it had last dealt with wreaked a kind of savage fury on the first foe which subsequently came in its way and that it could face ; and throngs of men and women were shot down or swept into Communist prisons who were guilty of no other offence than the energetic expression of offensive opinions. But they were sifted out when the trials came. Yet the trials were before military courts and were not without a portion of the animus that inprofusion of maledictions and vituperative spired a great part of the nation at that time. Plenty of cceasion has been found to review the judgments, and it has been utilized, and the government has, in the bill now passed, latitude enough for all necessary further revision; but to go beyond this and say there is no occasion for the infliction of any penalties is to confound mercy with indifference to the protection of society. As the vote cast-three hundred and forty to ninetynine-has completely put down one project of the extreme Left it will probably give a practical quietus to another project favored in that direction-the scheme for the impeachment of the De Broglie Ministry. Apparently facts enough have been discovered to supply a basis for such a proceeding, although the record of the discovery has not yet been made public. But it is probable that an accusation could be made, and be sustained by evidence, that an understanding for a coup d'état was actually had between the Ministry of the 16th of May and some highplaced military commanders. It would, however, hardly be a wise thing to push that prosecution now. It is not necessary to save the State from any danger, and party revenges are not a proper object for political acts. Perhaps it may be fairly said that such proceedings supply salutary examples against future attempts, but the best guarantee against repetition in such cases is

the failure of the attempt itself. Probably

itself with the publication of a report which

the good sense of the Assembly will content

"Is Christianity a Failure!"

Under this heading we commented in lest Sunday's Herald on two remarkable communications which appeared in that day's paper; the one casting out in a light vein thoughts that seemed to imply a doubt at least of Christianity's success, and the other hinting at special cases of backsliding in the Church and arguing that the lowest possible description. A shrewish indifference, restlessness and rebellious spirit manifested by the followers of all religious denominations at this time are the result of faults within the ministry. The interest excited by this discussion is shown in the number and character of the letters we have since received on the subject, only a few of which we are enabled to publish to-day. Both our correspondents of last week favor us with second communications. The one repudiates the idea that he fears the failure of Christianity, and avows the belief that religion will triumph over its natural enemy, "ultra civilization." But it must be saved by the avoidance of "modern free thought," by the disintegration of sectarianism and the attraction of all the atoms to the "one and indivisible Church of Clement VII. and the Apostles.' The other invites the aid of the secular press, whose influence is more extensive and whose views are more independent than those of the religious press, in the labor of exhorting the purification of all the churches, and repeats his appeal to the rulers of church organizations to do the duty set them by the Saviour in driving out evil doers from the Temple of God.

The point of divergence between these two correspondents is marked. The one traces to "ultra civilization" the evils complained of by the religious world, and believes in the "one Church." The other insists that enlarged intelligence and freedom of thought are not inconsistent with, but aids to, religious faith, and believes that all sects and denominations of Christians are acceptable and useful disciples of true religion, provided that in their churches they follow the Saviour's teachings in meekness, humility, purity and love. The one despairs that Dean Stanley and Cardinal Manning can "ever hope to dovetail or square their theological differences intellectually." while the other does not regard those differences as of a feather's weight. While we leave this part of the discussion to those who may choose to enlist in it we must assure "An Old-Fashioned Christian" that we have no intention to counsel a church to cover up or condone any improper or ungodly acts on the part of its ministers. When an offender against morality is discovered in the fold he must be cast forth to prevent the contamination of the flock. If Satan came as a tempter in all his hideousness and deformity he would find but few victims. He is most to be feared when he approaches in an attractive and seemingly innocent character. Immorality and all sorts of vice are more dangerous, as cealed beneath a clerical robe, and the Church cannot exercise too strict a watchfulness over the lives and actions of her trusted servants. At the same time slanders against ministers of religion should never be lightly uttered or treated with levity, as they too frequently are. When the breath of slander tarnishes a church it dims the lustre of religion everywhere, and affords an opportunity to scoffers to sneer at the Christianity by which their own hearts have never been touched. The purity of the Church is a sacred trust and should be sacredly guarded, but it is sinful to discredit religion by parading before the eyes of a too Christians in false evidence of the hollow-

ness of all Christian professions. The War in Africa. Colonel Pearson's position, as reported in the news' from South Africa, is one that would not have been considered critical, judged in the light of what was generally thought of the fighting qualities of the Kaffirs before the recent annihilation of Colonel Glynn's force; but when it is shown that the Zulus have discipline enough to move overwhelming masses of men through a remarkably destructive fire, superior arms and defensible positions seem to lose a great part of their value. Colonel Pearson has twelve hundred men in an intrenched position, with two months' supplies; he is cut off, is thirty miles within the enemy's territory, and the bush all about him swarms with Zulus. Former statements indicated that Cetywayo was concentrating his forces in front of Colonel Pearson's position, and now we hear that Lord Chelmsford intends to endeavor to relieve him. Evidently, therefore, the next exciting story in the South African news will be an account of events at this point. If Chelmsford is beaten in his attempt to get in P arson will be reduced by starvation, unless the wary African sees another chance for such a stroke as that given on January 21.

Pulpit Topics To-Day. The commemoration of yesterday will eall for recognition to-day by Dr. Newman, who will portray Washington's religious character, and by Mr. Searles, who will present prospectively the great moral issues of the American Republic. Something like an attempt at concerted effort to bring the moral and social condition of our tenement population before the religious public appears to-day in the fact that Dr. Tucker, a Presbyterian, and Drs. Newton and Kramer, Episcopalians, will present the cause in their respective pulpits. Dr. Kramer has a terrible tenement house story to tell, and his brethren, too, no doubt, will present some astounding facts and figures. Possibly, too, Dr. Rylance may refer to this cause in his treatment of religion as a social power; and Mr. Hepworth, in presenting the condition of our homes and homeless ones in the race of life; and Mr. Hatfield in offering the remedy for the evil of our times; and Mr. Richmond in his discussion of man's obligation to man. Mr. Affleck will demon-

who believes it to be safe to lend, and today he will tell to whom and on what conditions it is safe. Mr. Pullman will also demonstrate that it is safe to lay up treasures in heaven, though he may have doubts concerning the safety of deposits in sublunary banks. The place of blessing will be pointed out by Mr. Hull, and the present and ultimate success of missions will be proved by Dr. Hall, while the heroism of parable of the lost sheep will be expounded by Mr. W. N. Searles, and the law and Gospel be contrasted by Mr. Fowler. The first human sin will be analyzed by Dr. Howland; important preparations will be made by Mr. Colcord for coming events; in vain will Mr. Martyn denounce the madness and folly of men living in daily neglect of religion; Haman and Mordecai will be compared by Mr. Moment, and Spiritualism with other religious systems by Mrs. Brigham, while Mr. Evans presents the claims of temperance.

Forgotten Heroes.

Yesterday's HERALD announced the death of a citizen who during the late civil war did valuable duty as a scout and spy, and by his individual courage, shrewdness and discretion put to naught many of the best laid plans of the enemy, yet who, since the war, has been living in quiet and obscurity. His case is not an exceptional one. Whether they wore the blue or the gray, men are in every State living peacefully and unobtrusively who a scant twenty years ago were doing giant's service on one side or the other for what they believed to be the right side of the quarrel. In war, as in everything else, prominence is regarded as the true indication of greatness, so what public recognition could be hoped for by men whose peculiar duties compelled them to hide by day and skulk by night; to assume appearances and principles abhorrent to them; to take from other men just as patriotic the results of days and months of patient effort only to turn them to | years. naught; to lead lives more perilous than that of the soldier in the field, yet to be sure always that death could not be met as it comes to soldiers, but rather amid all the circumstance of disgrace and ignominy? These were the responsibilities assumed by scouts and spies and the depressing influences under which they fulfilled the weighty trusts confided to them. Considering the probable histories of such men, the citizen whose life has been uneventful and without self-sacrifice of any sort cannot help feeling a bit abashed in spite of any success he may have achieved in civilian life, while the old campaigner under stars and stripes or stars and bars realizes that even his own dangers and privations are not to be compared with those of the heroes who were so little known as to be almost nameless.

Give the Whites a Reservation. We have as much regard for the safety and

Alaska as any one else can express, but in view of events which have recently transpired in our domain in the extreme Northwest, and considering, also, the habit of our government when the weaker are being pressed by the stronger, we ask why the Alaska Indians should not put the whites on a reservation? Such an act would be strictly according to numberless precedents established by the nation. The Indians outnumber the whites to the extent of hundreds to one, and therefore have that right which all nations practically recognize as belonging to overpowering strength.

Sitka, the principal centre of Caucasian

or brokers, would see all the dealers' samples in their own trade, test them, use microscopes to them, effort in Alaska, contains considerable firewater, ammunition, blankets and other property which is necessary to the symmetrical development of the distinctive and Heaven-given impulse peculiar to the red man. The Sitkans are simply in possession of these valuables without making the best of them, the case being exactly analogous to that of the Indians in the Black Hills two or three years ago. If the Indians get the whiskey, powder, ball and clothing their spirits can have free course and be glorified; if they do not, there will be general lethargy among them and in their affairs. Considered in the abstract, no ill will is borne the whites by the Indians; the latter merely want the property of the former. They know they are strong enough to take it, but they may be unaware that the vulgarity of stealing may be avoided by the strictly legal method of removing the owners a thousand miles or so to a reservation. The Indians of Alaska have, of course, plenty of land that is of no value to them, and, following the custom of the United States, they could probably find some tract of ground that is barren, without game and very malarious. Being merely human, they can also find some accomplished, plausible, smug thief who would be a capable agent according to our standard of efficiency. Whether the peace party should have the selection of the agent or whether he should be appointed from the army is a question into the consideration of which it is not necessary to go at the present moment; the establishment of the reservation is the first thing to be attended to, so that our race may be done by as it does to others.

An Egyptian Game. Every arbitrary sovereignty is limited sooner or later, and the processes of limitation are tolerably constant, but there have been peculiar variations in Egypt, and the latest of these was altogether exceptional. His Highness the Khedive, whose sovereignty came to him considerably reduced from what it had been in the hands of his predecessors, was finally reduced to the condition of the tamest possible public functionary, not by the will of great nobles in his own country, not by the will of military commanders, not by the will of the people, not, in short, by the will or acts of any element of the population of the country he ruled over, but by accountants, bookkeepers and money strate that godly women, like Martha of the Scriptures, are the great necessity of the times; and Dr. Rogers will introduce a woman rare to be found, in whom wisdom and beauty are equally blended, so that she changers, who acted in the interest of bondholders in foreign countries. He had borrowed money and mortgaged the revenues of his kingdom for the payment of the interest; but retained the handling of the money and the con-like bond president, Rev. J. M. Grady, '68; Vice Preside changers, who acted in the interest of bond-

can be held up for imitation as well as ad- trol of the government. He handled miration. Mr. Lloyd is one of a thousand | the money, however, not at all to the satisfaction of his creditors, and they, through pressure exercised by England and France directly on the Khedive himself, as well as at Constantinople, brought about the movement by which he was treated as a bankrupt, and the management of his estate was put into the hands of financiers appointed by the bondholders, and it was administered in their interest. For a time His Highness was paright will be extelled by Mr. Goss. The tient in the traces and went through the motions of an exercise of nominal sovereignty quietly enough. But he seems to grow restive and is said to have stirred up the recent émeute in the hope to avail himself of it as a means of freeing himself from the restraint he is in with his new fangled administration. If he is resolutely disposed in this way he can give trouble: for one of the points in which this species of limitation is likely to prove unsatisfactory is in its want of armed force. Only England would in any contingency supply this, but England perhaps would not supply it now.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

In Scotland the trade of whiskey making is in-The new fan is mother of pearl and satin and costs

At Lyons, France, a book has been woven in silk, letterpress and all.

English politicians look upon Canada as a mere paradise for sportsmen

The Pope, it is said, will make a cardinal of Archbishop Eyre, of Scotland, during this week.

Next month Queen Victoria will become a great grandmother before she is sixty years of age. Ex-Postmaster General Jewell and W. Otway, of the

British Legation at Washington, are at Montreal. Louise Chandler Moulton tells the Athencum that it is the fashion for American poets to take to editing. The President has recognized Camilo A. Carrizosa as Consul of the United States of Colombia at Phila

delphia. The largest number of notes ever paid into the Bank of England in one day was 82,000, and this was done one day last mouth.

The fact that a member of the royal house of England has been sent to Canada has probably postpon annexation to the United States for a great many

Scotchmen with 12 000 miles of herring nets catch every year 843,250,030 herrings, while the gannet birds take 1,110,000,000 and the codfish eats 20,400,000,000. There have been fourteen Englishmen who have

filled the office of Poet Laureate. A majority of them have not been the first poets of their age by any means. If Tennyson should live longer than next year he will be the only one who will have held the office for thirty years.

There is a joke among officers of the English navy

to the effect that a midshipman who reported for duty on board a ship was told by the captain—"Well, I suppose that, as of old, they have sent us the biggest fool of the family." "No," replied middy, "the fashion has changed since your day." Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of the Militia, who was

attacked with a fit in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Friday afternoon, while emoving an address of condolence in French to the Queen on the death of Princess Alice, has not yet recovered. It is said that he had a second fit yesterday, and that he will probably leave shortly for France.

Ralph Disraeli, brother of Lord Beaconsfield, is an

old man, living in obscurity. He strolls about old gardens with a book in his hand. He goes into no society, and is never among the list of guests at Beaconsfield's house. He has a small public office personal comfort of the white inhabitants of but will give no information about himself or his marriage.

M. Jacob, a clever Paris detective, said that he

could always recognize a man, no matter what were his disguise, simply by the expression of his eyes. On one occasion, on a bet, he went to the jail of La Roquette, and from five hundred or more convicts a dozen were paraded in coverlets and hoods, so that only their eyes could be seen. He named each one as he passed.

London Speciator:-"The reluctance of most men to leave without buying a shop where they have given a little trouble, and their wives' contempt of them for that reluctance, are two unexplained facts in English human nature. The men, if merchants stain from buying without a pang; and the women are far more considerate under other circumstane than the men, but so it is. A woman can rummage a shop and then bow herself out contented, while man looks hot and feels more than half ashamed It is absolutely necessary to be rid of that feeling it you are to shop artistically."

FINE ARTS.

PICTURES AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

The collection of pictures which was brought to gether last evening at the monthly art reception and "Saturday Night" of the Lotos Club was an unusually good one. The attendance was large, and the pictures as well as the subsequent singing and recitations were thoroughly enjoyed be club members and others present. the pictures we note a he attributed to Van Dyke, owned by J. C. Hoe and very interesting; Sanguinetti's "Cuirassier" on a gallop; a Thom; Boughton's "Chaucer;" Fantin's head of Whistler, and that artist's portrait of himselt while a young man; a Bridgeman; Quartley's admirable "Fishing Boats, Coast of Maine;" Wyatt Eaton's powerful head of Ophelia; S. R. Gifley's admirable "Fishing Boats, Coast of Maine;"
Wyatt Eaton's powerful bead of Ophelia; S. R. Gifford's "Foggy Morning on the Lake;" H.
A. Loop's very creditable "Echo;" C. H.
Miller's "Sunlight and Shalow;" "Solitude,"
an excellent and peculiar morning effect by Minor;
Joseph Vernot's "Sunset on the Mediterranean;" A.
F. Bellow's "The Church Door;" a landscape with
sheep, by Peter Moran; Lyman's "Cape Elizabeth,
Maine;" a little De Haas; a strong and pleasing
"Portrait of a Girl," by J. H. Witt; a large and masterly rendering of a scene on the Upper Colorado, by
Thomas Moran, which was sold during the evening
to David Jones for \$1,000; a pleasing "Ploughing," by
Wordsworth Thompson; a Sontagg; Louis Hargous' creditable and true "Still Life;" A. F. Bunner's
strong work, "Old Tower, Bothenburg, Bavaris;"
"A Duil Day on the Sea Shore," by J. H. Dolph; C.
S. Reinhart's "Sunday Atternoon;" Aiden Weir's "A
Dead Bird;" Robert Wylie's strong character study of "Brittany Pessants;" a good
little "Sunset," by Miss Kolleck, much
in the style of Wyant; William Morgan's interesting "The Public Nuisance," with admirable work on
it; a good study of a fisherman by George Maynart;
a large landscape, with a fine sky, by Carl Weber;
Chase's picture of a girl in church and one of his
strong studies of Manich bürachen; an excellent
and very skilful water color by Humphrey Moore; a
figure piece by George H. Story and a comical example of F. S. Church.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22, 1879. The trustees and faculty of the Johns Hopkins University celebrated the third anniversity of its organization at the Academy of Music this fore-noon, a very large attendance being present.

President White, of Cornell University, delivered the annual oration, his subject being "University Education." Among those present were Governor Carroll, the judges of the city courts, Mayor Latrobe, the members of the City Council and the heads of several city departments; also Professor J. E. Hilgarde, United States Coast Survey; General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; General Albert Myer, United States Army; Professor Holden, of the National Observatory; Colonel Craighill, United States Army, and others. the annual oration, his subject being "University

MANHATTAN ALUMNI.

A meeting of the alumni of Manhattan College was held at the College, Manhattanville-on-Huds yesterday afternoon. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held and resulted as follows:-